Remarks

Applicants respectfully request reconsideration of this application as amended. Claims 1-7, 9, 11-17 and 22 have been amended. No claims have been cancelled. Therefore, claims 1-23 are presented for examination.

In the Office Action, claims 1-2, 4-11, 13-14, 17 and 22 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(a) as being anticipated by Kobayashi UK Patent Application 234920 ("Kobayashi"). In addition, claims 3, 12, 14, 18-21 and 23 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over. Applicant submits that the present claims are patentable over Kobayashi.

Kobayashi discloses an option apparatus for a portable terminal unit. The option apparatus of Kobayashi comprises a radio transceiver 11, an infrared transceiver 163, and a connector 12; and the portable terminal unit of Kobayashi comprises a radio transceiver 21, infrared transceiver 293, and a connector 60a. In the option apparatus of Kobayashi, a radio transceiver 21 converts electric signals supplied from the control circuit into RF signals (Kobayashi, p. 13, lines 1-2), and a light emitting unit 161 converts electric signals received from the infrared transmitter/receiver 163 into infrared radiation (Kobayashi, p. 14, lines 12-18).

Claim 1 of the present application recites:

> . . .
>
> a processor coupled to the infrared transceiver and the radio frequency transceiver to convert information received from the infrared transceiver to a radio frequency format for transfer to the radio frequency data system and to convert information received from the radio frequency transceiver to an infrared format for transfer to the infrared data port.

Applicant submits that there is no disclosure or suggestion in Kobayashi of a processor converting information received from the infrared transceiver to a radio frequency format or converting information received from the radio frequency transceiver to an infrared

format. The Examiner asserts that the control circuit in Kobayashi includes a CPU that converts signals. See Office Action at page 9, paragraph 31. Applicant disagrees with such an assertion.

Kobayashi discloses that the CPU includes components that control the infrared and radio signal transmission/reception (Kobayashi, p. 15, lines 15-25). Moreover, Kobayashi explicitly teaches that a *transceiver "converts* transmission data <infrared radiation supplied by the infrared type connection apparatus 16> into a radio signal" (Kobayashi, p. 36, line 3) with respect to converting infrared data. With respect to converting RF data, Kobayashi teaches a *transceiver that "converts* reception data <an electric signal that is converted from a received radio signal> into infrared radiation" (Kobayashi, p. 35, lines 8-9). Thus, Kobayashi does not teach that these conversions are fully performed by the control circuit 12, as the Examiner indicates. If anything, Kobayashi teaches away from the limitations in claim 1.

Claims 2-6 depend from claim 1 and include additional limitations. Therefore, claims 2-6 are also patentable over Kobayashi.

Claim 7 recites:

> . . .
>
> a processor coupled to the infrared transceiver and the radio frequency transceiver to convert information received from the infrared transceiver to a radio frequency format for transfer to the radio frequency data system and to convert information received from the radio frequency transceiver to an infrared format for transfer to the infrared data port.

Thus, for the reasons described above with reference to claim 1, claim 7 is also patentable over Kobayashi. Since claims 8-14 depend from claim 7 and include additional limitations, claims 8-14 are also patentable over Kobayashi.

Claim 15 recites:

> . . .
>
> a processor coupled to the first and second infrared transceivers and the radio frequency transceiver to convert information received from the first and second

infrared transceivers to a radio frequency format for transfer to the radio frequency data system and to convert information received from the radio frequency transceiver to an infrared format for transfer to at least one of the plurality of infrared data ports

Accordingly, for the reasons described above with reference to claim 1, claim 15 is also patentable over Kobayashi. Because claims 20 and 21 depend from claim 15 and include additional limitations, claims 20 and 21 are also patentable over Kobayashi.

Claim 16 recites "converting the information from an infrared format to a radio frequency format at a processor" and "converting the information from a radio frequency format to an infrared signal at a processor", respectively. Therefore, for the reasons described above with reference to claim 1, claims 16 and 17 are also patentable over Kobayashi. Claims 18 and 19 depend from claims 16 and 17, respectively, and include additional limitations. Consequently, claims 18 and 19 are also patentable over Kobayashi.

Claim 22 recites:

. . .

a processor coupled to the infrared transceiver and the radio frequency transceiver to convert information received from the infrared transceiver to a radio frequency format for transfer to the radio frequency data system and to convert information received from the radio frequency transceiver to an infrared format for transfer to the infrared data port

. . .

Thus, for the reasons described above with reference to claim 1, claim 22 is also patentable over Kobayashi. Since claim 23 depends from claim 22 and includes additional limitations, claim 23 is also patentable over Kobayashi.

Applicant respectfully submits that the rejections have been overcome, and that the claims are in condition for allowance. Accordingly, applicant respectfully requests the rejections be withdrawn and the claims be allowed.

The Examiner is requested to call the undersigned at (303) 740-1980 if there remains any issue with allowance of the case.

Please charge any shortage to our Deposit Account No. 02-2666.

Respectfully submitted,

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